Part IX of 'DOMRET AND SON' will be found entire in our Supplement to-day.

For ADVERTISENANTS of Public Convey-

Boos, Legal Notices, &c. see Supplement.

Dienster at the Sault St. Marie

SAULT ST. MARIE. June 11, 1847. A fearful casualty took place here yesterdaynamely, the upsetting of a row-boat in passing down the rapids, and the drowning of three of the nine men who embarked in her. One of them was Dr. Hugh T. Prouty of Norwalk, Ohio, here on a tour of observation, accompanied by his wife, leav-ing several children at home to mourn their sudden bereavement. Thomas Riches, Engineer of the Propeller Independence on Lake Superior, was another: and William Flynn, an intelligent and worthy laboring man, was the third. Among those Who narrowly escaped death was Mr. Seymour, who represented this County in the last Legislature of Michigan. He had sunk to rise no more when an Indian who was fishing in the rapids, seeing a man's body at the bottom of a lucid pool, seized a boat-hook and drew him up. The others generally preserved themselves till as-

drowned have not been recovered. No such disaster ever occurred here before within the memory of man, though the passage has been made very frequently. But in this case the boat is said to have been too old and too heavy. She was too heavily laden: there was too little water on the rapids, owing to the prevalence of Easterly winds for several days preceding; and she was probably not under skillful direction. It is said that she took a wrong channel-too near the British shore. She was careering on at a fearful speed-not less than thirty miles per hour-when she struck a rock just under water and was hurled some feet above the surface, and in an instant after she was capsized and her crew struggling for their lives. I think this will put a stop to such navigation for some time to come. H. G.

sistance could arrive by clinging to an oar or the

Commercial and Monetary Affairs in England. Foreign Correspondence of The Tribun-LONDON, June 3d, 1847.

which has had a tendency to bring forward the growing crops very rapidly, has had a sudden offect upon the corn markets; but it is stated that the extreme high prices which have been reached within two or three weeks, rendered such a result no matter of surprise. It is expected that grain will be susceptible of sudden fluctuations in prices. which will be more the result of fear, then any well grounded evidence either of abundance on the one hand or scarcity on the other. Since I wrote to you by the Hibernia, on the 18th

ult., there has been a very great decline in the prices of breadstuffs, the extreme reduction being. from that date down to the 31st, the last regular market day, from 15s. to 18s. per quarter for wheat. and a proportionate decline upon all other kinds of breadstoffs. This change, as I have said, was expected, but present prices cannot continue; indeed yesterday's market was much firmer than it has been for several days, and considerable business was transacted at an advance of one to two shillings per quarter on the rates of Monday. I will presently show why I still believe that prices will contione to advance ; but in the first place I wish to quote a condensed account of the state of the corn market from the 18th ult. to the 31st ult., which appears in the London "European Journal" of this

"It will be recollected that at the regular weekly mar-bet at Mark-lane, held on the 17th of May, prices of all kinds of breadstuffs advanced rapidly—Evsex and Kent wheat 100 to 113; per qr. ; ye 60 to 65; flour, Nor-folk and Sudbilk, 65s to 70s per suck of 250 lb; town made, 75- to 80s. At the same time foreign wheat was quoted—Danizic, 97s to 107s; Canadian, Siato 91s per qr. duty paid; Canadian fice, 88s to 95s. Canada ficur, 44s to 50s per bb; United States, 48s to 52s. Indian corn, 56s to 74s.

"At the regular market held on the 24th ult, prices de-

At the regular market held on the 24th ult, prices deto 50s; buck wheat, none; lodies corn, 50s to 72s. It will be observed that the official quotations of Canada and United States flour were precisely the same on the 17th

and 24th uit
"At the regular merket, held on the 31st uit, the last
"At the regular merket, held on the 31st uit, the last "At the regular merket, held on the 31st uit, the last market day at Mark lane, the official quotations were—Essex and K. nt wheat, white 80s to 99s; rye, 60s to 63s, floor. Nortolk and Suffolk, 60s, to 65s, town-made, 70s to 75s per sack of 180ms; Foreign wheat Dantzie, &c 85s to 95s; Canadian, fine, 76s to 83s; Canada floor, 41s to 45s per bbl. United States, 43s to 47s; Indian corn, 50s to 66s. The fall in the value of wheat from the highest point has been, up to the last market day, 15s per quarter. Prices are expected to go still lower, but the exhausted state of the markets will soon produce a reaction, and prices will again rise."

It is important that I inform you that very little confidence is now placed in the statements of some of the leading American journals respecting crops of corn or cotton. The merchants depend principally apon their private letters, and operate upon the advice inst referring to this subject, says- The accounts in the American papers talk of large supplies of grain and flour for export, but the private letters we have seen. atements would imply, and the fall in freights for flow would not tend to strengthen the opinion." The Morning Herald, in its money article of the lat, says... "The dition of the corn market in Mark lane, has a sensible isfluence in arresting any advance in prices, the very small supply of home produce tending to confirm the opinion that the larger portion is exhausted, compared with the period of the season. There is at the ne time much uncertainty respecting the quantities that can be drawn from the United States and the Rusian provinces, and a strong opinion is consequently held by many coro-dealers, that the present depression of prices will be quite evanescent." The Moraing Caronicle of the 2d inst says-" The accounts from the United States confirm the worst apprehensions as to the deficiency in the supply of cotton, and also as to the small stocks of grain which they will be able to spare for this country. These secounts have produced considerable depression and apprehensions in the manufac turing districts, where severe losses seem to be a matter oidable necessity for some time to come. This feeling has been very general, notwithstanding the elight improvement in the state of the market during the last few days." The Chronicle of this day notices the advance of two shillings per quarter for wheat, which took place yesterday.

When the corn-dealers and speculators are unable to

make accurate calculations as to the future supply or prices, it is not to be supposed that your correspo can do so, yet, as a close and impartial observer, I am

still of the opinion that prices will continue to advance.

The report of the state of the Discount Market for the week ending the 22d ult will show the condition of the brokers and merchants. At that date it was stated that the market had not changed its character for several days. In the first instance the money placed in the hands of the brokers was to a great extent called in. which crippled them most seriously; their funds being in previous discounts. These bills ran of gradually and they were put in possession of part of their own funds and enabled to do a little more business. "The order of the day is," says the Morning Herald, " to curtail, and do only a hand-to-mouth business, so that the secessity for discounts is daily in a course of active on. Great caution is also used in taking pape the failures that have already occurred, although of no great magnitude or importance, being quite sufficient to shake confidence and keep alive apprehension as to what may follow. The rate of discount cannot be said to be in any way ameliorated and we must repeat our caution to the public to place no reliance whatever in the statements of some of our contemporaries, however ertinectously and dogmatically put forth from day to ay—who are in the habit of deducing general conclusion from some petty isolated case."

following week, extending to the

but the small traders find it very difficult to raise money The European Journal of to-day remarks that :

The European Journal of to-day remarks that:

"There probably never was a period when business of all kinds experienced so rapid a contraction as during the past two or three weeks; even large foreign orders. Let manufactures remain unexecuted. Bullion muscoon go out of the country in large quantities to pay for foreign corn, which will again make money scarce, and bring about another monetary crisis. Meantime, the position of the Bank of England is more favorable. The amount of gold coin and silver builton in the Sank on the 22d uit was in both departments. E9 248.933. The rate of discount on the best paper, at short dates is five per cent, but much higher rates are paid in the street.

During the panic in the monetary world, in 1893, and

During the panic in the monetary world, in 1825 and 1826, the house of Rothschild at Frankfort undertook to furnish the Bank of England with ten millions sterling in bullion. The trading circles were then deeper involved in speculations than they are at present. It is said that the Bank may resort to the same resource at the present time and that a large quantity of bullion will probably be abstracted from circulation on the conti-nent, in order to swell the ostensible stock in the Bank in commercial circles. The gold in the Bank is no therwas reduced to its present unnatural dependence on the precious metals, been at all times unshackled by the dictuations of these metals. "We are told," says the Daily Nece " that what is wanted is a return of confidence. It is difficult to see where commercial confidence is to come from, until the plain question is settled as to whether the merchant is to make his own calculations or ministers are to make them for him."

The steamer Hibernia, which left Liverpool on the 19th ult took out a very small amount of American Securities. The Times does not regard the present moment capsized boat. The bodies of the three who were favorable one for the disposal of these stocks, and re. mends holders here to retain them. It says that the influx of specie into the United States which has already taken place, and which is certain before long to receive additions, must tend to produce on that side rise of prices proportioned to the fall which is here experlenced from its departure. Not only, therefore, is a time likely to arrive when it will be possible to dispose of American Stocks at higher prices in that country, but when it will also be possible, from the effects of protracted pressure, to invest the proceeds at home more advantageously than at present."

exceedingly severe upon speculators in the numerous railway schemes of this country. Being compelled to pay up instalments, they find it utterly impossible to raise money. The actual condition of thousands of persons is illustrated in the following letter from a railway shareholder. He says: "Two years ago I had saved as much money as would have enabled me to retire with oderate competency : to-day I am not sure that I have a sixpence that I can call my own. Such has been LONDON, June 3d, 1847. the result of my railway investments. I might as well the extremely fine weather of the last ten days. have thrown my money into the sea for any good it has now I have never received a lawyer's letter for a debt and till now never saw a writ in my life, or ever experienced any protracted anxiety whatever."

Whitney's great project of a Railway to the Pacific Ocean attracts much attention here. An elaborate account of his proposed railway has been republished in most of the daily and some of the weekly journals. Mr Whitney expects to raise a portion of the funds, necessary to carry on the work in this country: notwithstanding the deplorable state of trade here and the present antipathy to rallway schemes of every kind, yet uld not be at all surprised to find John Bull launching out his thousands of pounds for the purpose of as sisting the projectors of this gigantic American enter

regard to the influence of the recent American news upon the Corn trade as the London journals. That opinion is that the news will cause prices to advance at independently of this, it is well known that the pri ces at Mark Lane Market, London, influence all other Corn markets, more or less, and the reaction yesterday here will cause an advance in the Liverpool market to day, but to what extent it is of course impossible for me now to inform you; as you will, however, receive the reports of to-day's Liverpool markets, you will find that what I state will prove to be a correct opinion.

I beg to acknowledge the regular receipt of "The Tribuse," and to assure you how much I enjoy its perusal. I hope to receive it always by steamers.

There are no late arrivals from any quarter to day .--The Exchange, the Reading rooms and commercial resorts are nearly descrited, the great attractions of the races at Ascot Heath having taken thousands from the city Your very obedient servant,

Death of Chalmers and O'Connell-Notices of the latter by the British Press-Condition of Ireland-Parliament-Literary Matters. Foreign Correspondence of The Tribune.

The death of Mr. O CONNELL and the state of the markets, have been the two prominent topics since I last addressed you. The newspapers are filled with accounts of O'Connell's past history, and they refer, at much length, to the political effect which his death is likely to have on the destinies of Ireland and the affairs of England. But another great man-one who exercised a high moral influence over mankind-has also just departed. I refer to Dr CHALMERS, of Edinburgh .-This melancholy intelligence reached London only last evening. He died at his residence at Mooningside, near Edinburgh, very suddenly and unattended by any person in his last moments. He went to church on Sunday, the 30th ult. and retired to bed in the evening apparently in good health, and on Monday morning, the 31st. he was found dead in his bed by a servant. It is supposed that the cause of his sudden decease was an apoplectic streke. He was in his sixty-seventh year. It is stated that a very great sensation was created through-out Edinburgh when this melancholy intelligence beelectrity the public feeling ! It was generally felt," says the Edinburgh Advertiser, "that an eminent character, a renowned master in Israel, had been cut off; that a champion had fallen, whose name, for the last thirty years, had filled so prominent a space in our ecclesiasti-cal annuls." The North British Mail says that be has been justly extolled as the most distinguished and able of Scottish divines. His works fill twenty five volumes. Dr. Chalmers has left a widow and six daughters, two of whom are married. The Mail remarks, that Dr. Chalmers' reputation was European; he was universa ly beloved as well as admired; and will be followed to the grave by the tears of his country and the world.

With regard to another great departed, it is said that, since the death of Napoleon, no man has so much engaged the attention of Europe as O'Connell. Friends and foce alike continually spoke of him. He was beloved and worshiped by one large class; he was hated and incessantly vituperated by another class, including even his own countrymen. The former called his "The Liberator," the latter called him "The Big Beggar-Man." He was the idol of Catholic Ireland, and a "bugaboo" to the rest of the empire. The English journals almost unanimously, in summing up his character, award him little praise. The Times, among the fore-most, is also the severest of all. The Economist, however, says- For nearly forty years, whatever party was in nower O'Connell was the chosen monarch of the Irish. His word roused them to action, or lulled them to peace. Millions gathered at his bidding, or disappeared at his nod. He had no armies at his beck-he had gained no victories. What, then, was the source of his power? He spoke out, for the greater part of his ife, the griefs of an oppressed people. He made the Catholic Irish, by his organization, powerful and respectable. England had before treated them with cruelty and contempt. O'Connell gave them a conviction of their strength and made them an object of dread to politi-cians. With much discretion he exercised his vast power. He fought only with moral weapons. In all his tory there is no other demagogue, very few conquerors. and only a few monarchs, who reigned so long over the affections of a numerous people. The continuance of his power warrants the assertion, that he was one of the most extraordinary men of the century which has witnessed the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonsparte." The John Bull weekly journal of the 29th ult is anything but flattering in its remarks: "In fact, he was already dead and buried in the grave of his own Repeal humbug; and no one can doubt that the break-down of the enormously profitable imposture had considerable influence n bastening his end. He lived too long. He should have died while the Repeal question was in that state which made it possible for weak but sanguine minds to believe in his periodical promises. These promises had latterly become a scorn and a jest; and then it was discovered that they were never intended to be anything more than rent-decoys."

This journal admits that O'Connell played an important part during his life, that he acquired and retained great influence over a large portion of his coun trymen, but he was "a demagogue in the mask of a patriot, and used the influence he obtained as a means for promoting his own interest." Moreover, the John 29th ult may be briefly summed up. The Bank of Eng. for promoting his own interest." Moreover, the John land discounts first-class paper at five per cent and the Bull says, "there was not an atom of true moral great-leading merchants are relieved to a considerable extent, ness in his character. He was mean, tricky, vindictive,

and incincere. Neither had he any real expansion of mind. A shrewd, clever, quick-sighted lawyer, he saw that it would prove a far better investment of these qualities to transfer them to the political arena from that of clients, juries and judges. Voluble, astute, reck. less, utterly regardless of truth, insensible to the disbonor of detected falsehood, repeating to-day and tomorrow, and for weeks, and months and years, the constantly refuted fabrication which served his purpose -coarse and virulent in his calumnies upon every man, high or low, whom he could not make his tool-gifted with great powers of low humor and vulgar jocularity, always seeking his ends by whatever means were mos

with danger to himself-he was just the man to run the career he did." His son John O'connell is appointed successor to his father in the repeal camp by the Repeal Association -It is supposed, however, that the "Young Ireland party. under Smith O'Brien, will now prepare for a vigorous and bold campaign. With regard to the future desti nies of Ireland the Speciator, in an article upon O'Con-

likely to attain them, provided they were unattended

nell's death, says:

"His absence from Ireland may at first favour some disorderly tendencies, since his name acted not only in some degree to repress the blind turbulence of the common people, but also as a check upon the more ambitious though not less extravagant enterprises of the rebels on theory in D blin: unopposed by the name of O'Connell, the young Ireland party may yet rush in where he feared to tread and occasion some trouble in the vindication of constituted authority. For that, of course, Government will be prepared. It is not probable that the immediate representatives of O'Connell will be less tractable than they have proved in the last months of his existence; and as to the ringleaders of turbulence—bose who may be watching for an opportunity of rebellion, it will not be very alarming if they distinctly show themselves."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement on Monday evening in the House of Commons, relative to the expense of the relief messures in Ireland. He said that £2,700,000 had been expended upon the pub lie works, and this called forth remarks from some mem rs, who complained that the roads were not wanted and that the money was wasted. The new system o local Relief Committees was referred to, by which food is distributed to the destitute. The number of rations given out daily is 2 235,000, and the cost of each ration is 2jd. This makes the daily expense about £23,000 and the annual cost of out-door relief by means of sour tohens, is over eight millions sterling. England must pay this tax in addition to her other enormous taxes,-This is the cause of general dissatisfaction in and out of Parliament. It is well known that England must continue to support the poor of Ireland-that if the call be for ten millions sterling this year, it may be for twenty nillions next year. The forthcoming harvest will no relieve the starving pensants of Ireland, for they have been too poor to save seed and too ill to plant it, if they had saved it. The soup kitchen paupers have no landscarcely a home—scarcely strength to leave that home.
It has been foretold that a few months will make it plain enough that this frightful phenomenon of of Irish pau perism will survive both a harvest and the Premier's

Accounts from Ireland and some parts of England state that the potato disease has again made its appearance, the symptoms being too unequivocal to admit of any dispute. This is considered a very grave and se rious matter, which may yet exercise most important aduence on the future state of the money market.

The Parliamentary Intelligencer of late has possessed very little interest. The Session is rapidly drawing to a close; meanwhile active preparations are being made

The literature of the past fortnight is quite unimporant. This is not the publishing season; nevertheless Prescott's new work has made a sensation. The Euro

pean Journal says:
"Mr. Prescott's new work, recently published by Mr. "Mr. Prescott's new work, recently published by Mr. Bentley, entitled "The Conquest of Peru," has met with a rapid sale, and, silnough the first edition consisted of one thousand copies, another edition is likely very soon to be called for. It is generally admitted by critics, that in modern times no historian has produced three such admirable historical warks as Mr. Prescott. "The History of Mexico." "The History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella," and his "Conquest of Peru," are all enjoying a wide and richly-deserved popularity."

In a recent letter I mentioned that Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, the American booksellers and publishers, had been attacked by Leigh Hunt, in his series of papers in the London Ailar, and also by an anonymous writer in the Times. These writers reprimended the American publishers for reprinting the works of English authors. tacks, and showed that whether the works were reprintd or not it could not in either case affect the pocket of the English author. He also showed that the several nam called these gentlemen "the Fagins of letters" and "very respectable designs at stolen goods." These appellations annoyed the "very respectable" Mr. Bentley nam's letter, which appeared in the Times of the 19th ult the honor to be connected for many years with most of the eminent American writers, and during that interconsiderable sums; but as he cannot divulge confidendeemed quite sufficient, in order to rebut Mr. Putnam's impudent accusation," to state, that between fourteen and fifteen thousand pounds have been paid by him to three American authors alone.

The European Times of Liverpool is about to have a contemporary in London to follow it through the United A new paper, called the " European Journal, under the sole editorial direction of Mr. Peabody, for merly of Boston, is about to be published regularly every fortnight and circulated exclusively in America it is intended to impart the most valuable and interes it is intended to impart the most valuate and in a clear and complete form, at a chesp rate. A spect men number has been prepared for the steamer which will leave Liverpool to morrow. It contains a most elaborate and faithful account of Mr. O'Connell's least elaborate and a lengthy memoir of the Liberator, be side the general news of the day and reports of the Corn. Cotton, Money and other Markets. Ten thousand copies of this "specimen number" have been sent t America. It will be sold for 12½ cents. Q.

Appeals Court.

The returns, though varying a little in different ournals, show that over 284,000 votes have been olled at the recent Election for Appeal and Supreme Court Judges, a fact of great importance in its bear ing in the future decision of the Legislature, on the great question mooted last April, as to whether ou Indicial Elections, after the first, ought to be mixed up with the annual political appointments in No rember. We trust they will be kent senarate, and think it can be shown very satisfactorily that the working of the judicial elective system is a great improvement on the old plan, by the Governor and

Yesterday's Argus contains the official returns from EVERY County, carefully revised, and compared with the records in Mr. Secretary Benton's office at Albany. Of these we avail ourselves, as likely to be free from any material errors. They exhibit the following final results:

| Whittlesey | 131.353 | Bronson | 144.986 | 12.533 | Jordan | 129.690 | Gardiner | 144.814 | 16.214 | Noxon | 126.672 | Ruggles | 140.662 | 13.990 | Reynolds | 125.729 | Jewett | 137.473 | 17.44 | Lamport (Clerk) | 130.839 | Benton | 137.923 | 7.094 | Average vote | 128.536 | 141.171 | 12.535 | 12.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.535 | 16.

The average Loco majority on five Judicial offiers is 12,525; on the four Judge only, 13,895; Jew ett (lowest Loco) leads Whittlesey (highest Whig) 120 votes out of 268,826; Whittlesey is 13,633 behind Bronson, who gets 72 votes, out of 144,986 more than his colleague Gardiner, the Lieut. Gov ernor. Out of 268,752 votes, divided between them. Benton had 7,094 more than Lamport, for Clerk of Appeals. Lamport (one of twelve brothof Ontario) runs ahead of his ticket and loses Benton, ex-M. C. falls behind his and gets elected.

The Union of Thursday evening undertakes to prove, by the authority of the War Department that Gen. Taylor has at least 10,000 men under his immediate command -and this against the assertions of the New-Orleans and Matamoros papers, and or the returned volunteers themselves to the contrary So, the bigots and fools that imprisoned Galileo for maintaining the earth was spherical and revolved round the Sun, undertook to prove by the Bible the reverse of both propositions!

CONTRAST.-The Boston Atlas copies our list of the men composing the new Judiciary of this State, giv-ing credit for the same as it is wont; while the Express exlous of its long established reputation as a conscience less marauder, appropriates it without acknowledge

Mr. CLOYES of the New-Haven Line kindly farnished us last evening with a copy of the Bosto Atlas of yesterday. We hope he will continue in his obliging mood.

Our thanks are due to EUGENE CASSERLY, Esq. for a copy of the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the

Foreign Intelligence

Received by the Cambria

Figurand.

THE TEN HOUR BILL.—Vesterday a meeting of the Parliamentary promoters of the Ten Hour Bill was held at the King's Arms Hotel New Palace yard, for the purpose of congratulating the working classes on the auccess of their labors, and size to urge them to make good use of the time which the passing of the bill would afford them. Lord Ashley presided, and among those present were the Earl of Elesmere, Lord Feversham, and Mr. Fielden.

The noble Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the delegates from the manufacturing districts on the successful termination of their labors. He said, the first of June, 1847, would long be remembered, and he believed the victory that had been accomplished would be handed down by historians as one of the

and he believed the victory that had been accomplished would be handed down by historians as one of the greatest events of legislation. They had obtained a bloodless victory but one which would carry freedom and contentment into the cottages of thousands of in dustrious poor. The children and the women employed in the manufactories of England were now freed from their excessive toil, and he sincerely hoped that Almighty God would direct their conduct through life, so that the results of the leisure time they has obtained would tend to their own mental, moral, and religious improvement, as well as to the comfort and pecuniary advantage of their employers. It ought to be borne in mind that many of the manufacturers had lent willing aid in the passing of the bill, and he believed now that it was passed the misority of them would account.

account.

He moved the following resolution:

"That we are deeply thankful to Almighty God for the success which has on all occasions attended our efforts in this sacred cause, and especially for the final result of all our labors, by which the working classes are put. all our labors, by which the working classes are possession of their long sought for measure—the

in possession of their long sought for measure—the Ten Hours Bill."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Earl of Ellesmere said, he very much rejoiced in the event which had brought them together, as did also many of the Peers, who had taken an interest in the bill; and he believed that nothing would give them more pleasure—and he could say the same with regard to himself—than to know that the leisure time afforded by the bill would be turned to good account by the working population. The noble Earl then moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"That the great object of all our labors was to obtain leisure time, by which increased opportunities might be afforded for extending among the factory population the means of mental and moral improvement; which object having been accomplished, this meeting strongly ures the factory workers seriously to consider how the time thus efforded them can be best employed for carrying out those objects the promoters of the bill in both Houses of Parliament had in view."

Lord Feversham said, that one of the most important objects now to be accomplished was to extend to the female part of the factory workers the blessings which it was intended this act should convey. They were, he regretted to say, a class very much neglected. It was, said the noble lord, upon the moral conduct of the wom not England that the rulers of the nation were depending for the future welfare of society, for it was idle to suppose that an ignorant or improvident mother could bring up an intellectual and moral family. It was therefore, very desirable that everything should be done to encourage as improvement in the domestic and moral habits of the women of the manifacturing districts. His lordship then moved—

"That the most important consideration now for all philanthropists is, how to excend the advantage which it is believed will result from this act, among the female factory workers, and how to encourage them in the promotion and improvement of their domestic habits, mor

THE TEN HOURS BILL.-We may now consider this measure perfectly sale. The second reading has been carried in the House of Lords by a decisive majority, and its principle has been affirmed without mutilation. It was strongly opposed by the Earl of Clarendon, whose arguments were auccessfully combated by the Bishop of Oxford. The objections to the scheme are reducible under two heads; first, it is said to be disapposed to the working classes whose are reductible under two heads; it is and to be dis-advantageous to the working classes, whose wages will be reduced one-sixth, if the the bours of labor are re-duced from twelve to ten; secondly, it is contended that our export trade will fall off through deficient quantity, by which we shall lose our manufacturing preëminence

by which we skall lose our manufacturing preëminence in foreign markets.

In reply to the first objection, the Bishop of Oxford stated that the factory operatives had calculated the pecuniary results to themselves as involving a reduction of one-twelfth of their wages, instead of a sixth, and that they were prepared to sustain the loss, for which they would be compensated in lesure and health. In regard to the second objection, the case is rather assumed than proved. The argument in its support proceeds on the calculation that we now export to the value of £37,000,000 annually of goods wrought in factories to which the Ten Hours Bill will apply, and the inference is, that if

larged principles, and we are fully convinced that the experiment will be crowned with complete success, when fairly tried, to the mutual and reciprocal advantage of employers and employed.—Jercold's Newspaper.

DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY .- At the mar-

Disturbances in the Coustry.—At the market days of several places in Dover, Cornwall, and Somerectablire, there were serious disturbances, the people having been driven almost to desperation by the continued rise in provisions. At Exeter, the farmers were pursued with execrations, and the windows of the corn merchants offices smarked.

At Taunton crowds, chiefly consisting of women and hoys, assembled round the arcades, where the corn market is held, and maneces toward the dealers were uttered to the effect that they must lower the prices of their supplies. Several dealers acquiesced accordingly, but found it prudent to remove their grain as speedily as possible. The meat market was soon after thronged by a multitude, requiring the price of meat to be lowered to 5d per/b, and many of the batchers silowed their stalls to be cleared at that price; those who did not, were assailed with imprecations and such was the consternation thus occasioned, that in a short time almost every stand was cleared of the meat, which the owners carried eff with the utmost alscrity to their carts at the neighboring lans. Most of the shopkeepers closed their windows, and business was very generally suspended.

In the Sunday, has been agreed to by 700 of the Jewish population of Kongsberg.

The Dublin Corporation have resolved to erect baths and wash-houses for the poor.

A very general impression prevails that the present Cabinet is on its last legs, and that it cannot manage to waddle on for more than tire or four months. Seems to this itself in a languishing state. Then it has almost every stand was cleared of the fine and its and wash-houses for the poor.

A very general impression prevails that the present Cabinet is on its last legs, and that it cannot manage to waddle on for more than tire or four months. Seems to this itself in a languishing state. Then it has always to a very general impression prevails that the present Cabinet is on its last legs, and that it cannot manage to waddle on for more than tire or four months. Seems

nded. In the Island of Jersey a riot took place on Monday. In the Island of Jersey a riot took place on Monday. The disorder originated with the workmen of La Hauleroad, St Heller. A few of the ringleaders having shouted out "To Le Quesno's Mill" the whole body, at least one thousand strong, proceeded in that direction. They actacked the Mills of Mr. Le Quesno with crowbars, pick-axes and hammers. The door of the upper story at the back of the house resisted their attempts for a short time, until a long spar, used as a hattering-ram, forced it open, and then began one of those scenes, witnessed only on similar occasions.

topen, and then regations of those schoes, whose some only on similar occasions.

Men, women, and children entered the mill, and commenced strewing wheat, barley, four, and everything hery could lay their hands on, shout in all directions, tipping open the wheat sacks, and scattering their conents on the ground. From the upper story they determine the mill. ients on the ground. From the upper story they de-scended and opened the principal entrance to the mill, where a quantity of flour was ready for sending out, and this they proceeded to load in an empty wagon lying close by. Eight sacks of wheat were loaded in one cart. and nine sacks of flour in the above wagon. One of the ringleaders was observed cramming his mouth with wheat, crying out that he had not eaten for two days.

wheat, crying out that he had not eaten for two days.

THE POOR MAN'S CHERCH AND THE FRIENDS IS

LIVERPOOL.—A poor church," said Lord Chatham.
Is founded on a rock." How the Bishops must soon Lord Chatham. Riches they (theoretically) admit to be dangerous unto Christian virtues, fails to bumility, to self-denial, to religious brotherhood, but—runs their practical commentary on this their theory—the new Rishop of Manchester can't have less than £4,500—Manchester, with his carrisges and horses, and his med-servants and his maid-servants, and mayhap his pointers and his game-keepers, earl live on less than £4,500 syear—impossible! The Bishops, who certainly contribute very much to the exigencies of the Size, by paying very handsome sums to the income tax collectors, contend that the Church of England is "the poor man's church." But why, then, does she selize poor man's church." But why, then, does she selize poor men's goods for church-rates! Or if, as Lord—we men's goods for church-rates in more proposed to the township bave been led into these remarks from the perusal of selecter from a Liverpool correspondent. He says—the township of west Derby is an important such of the proposed of the collection of the second of the collection of the second of the second of the collection of the second of the second of the collection of the second of the second of the collection of the second of the second of the THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH AND THE FRIENDS IN

they are shamed of such proceedings on the part of the grain copies. Learning the such as well as the such as the such as the such as the such as well as the such as the such

form and a small space around, was almost immediately possession of. The first resolution was proposed Bazley, and affirmed that the Corn Laws had the profits on trade and the wages of labor, and that all

the profits on trade and the wages of labor, and first all legislation for the exclusion of food being unjust the Corn Laws ought to be at once abolished.

James, Leson, a charitat moved an amendment to the effect that there could be no security for the British laborer until such legislative measures were adopted as would guard naive industry against the avarice and caprice of foreign merchants, and the equally cruel injustice arising from domestic usury, forestalling and monopoly. James Dixon, another charitat, seconded the amendment. It was contended, for the amendment, that there would have been no want of food in the country, or high prices, if the Corn Laws had not been repealed. there would have been no want of food in the country, or high prices, if the Corn Laws had not been repealed. The motion was supported by Mr. J. Watts. The meeting was a stormy one, all the speakers, except those for the amendment, being frequently interrupted, and it was three hours after the commencement when the Mayor was enabled to put the question, and the amendment was then carried by a large majority.

RAGGED SCHOOLS .- On Tuesday evening a very numerously attended meeting was held at the Hanover square rooms, when Lord Ashley took the chair. Among

Defrauding Poor Emigrants.—J. M Lean and C. Gardner were indicted for fraud. M Lean applied to the court to postpone his trial, as some material witnesses were absent; but this was opposed on the ground that the prosecutors a body of poor German emigrants, would have to leave this country before next assion, and refused. The prosecutors were desirous of proceeding as emigrants to America, and they arrived in London for that purpose. They were found out by M Lean, who represented bimself as an American emigration agent, and offered his services to secure them a cheap passage. He introduced them to Gardner, who was represented as Captain Gardner, commander of the barque Recovery, to sail in ten days thence for New York. He stipulated to take them over for £5 a head, to which they agreed, and paid £1 a head as deposit; but it turned out that the whole silair was a swindle, and that the prisoners were tototally unconnected with the Recovery—Guilty. Both prisoners to be transported for seven years. DEFRAUDING POOR ENIGRANTS .- J. M'Lean and

LONY FOR THE IRISH GENTRY.-The families of the gentry and the middle classes are leaving island, and dying to England to Wales, or to Scotis With these depart the natural hopes, the last natural stay of Ireland. A few months more of an emigrat stay of Ireland. A few months more of an emigration like this, and a new element will be added to the perplexities of politics. A new body will demand relief, and elamer for assistance. While the Irish pessantry are the objects of national bounty and the subjects of legislative anxiety, the Irish gentry will entail another care, but in a different shape from and that has hitherto been suggested or dreamed of. Instead of looking out a colony for the lowest of the Celtle population, it will be necessary to find one for their gentry and their middle classes.

[Times.]

THE MES WHO EMIGRATE.-Already have th best and wealthlest portions of ovr farmers departed from our shores, and those who have at all the means at their command, are fast preparing to follow them. To some persons, this system of emigration may appear as

Scenyr -We regret to say that scurvy bas Schnyr.—We regret to say that scurvy has of late been very prevalent in this locality. (Galashiels, several rather aggravated cases having occurred. It does not seem to be confined to any particular class, but has affected equally the laborers on the rallway, the shop-keepers and others in the town. The failure of the potato crop, and the scarcity of fresh vegetables, owing to the long Winter, and the destruction of a number of gardens in the line of railway, are, in all likelihood, the cause of the disease. Many have had their legs very much swelled, and covered over with livid spots, technically called scokymoses.

Mr. Brough's American Lecture.—This favority vocalist gave his entertainment on Friday even-

Mr. BROUGH'S AMERICAN LECTURE THE VOICE VOCASIES gave his entertainment on Friday evening last at Liverpool, with the most unequivoesl success, to an audience both respectable and numerous, the latter to rather a surprising extent, considering the head of the weather. Mr. Brough's voice is as good as even if anything rather improved, and his desciptive and numerous powers are such as we have seldom heard equaled. No lecturer or writer has ever come under our notice who seemed to understand the character of Rother longthmen would

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION -LEEDS THESE y—Yesterday morning about 9 an explosion of fire imp took place at a colliery at fleesion, about two miles on this town, belonging to Mesers Harding & Co— a explosion was of a very terrific character, and re-

The Bishop of Exeter has just prosecuted the Rev. Mr. Smith of Torquay, for having on Easter Sunday last decorated the altar of St. John's chapel with flowers, &c., being "ernaments unlawful." Mr. Smith, at the close of the investigation, consented that the Bishop should pronounce such sentence as he might think fit, without farther proceedings. In a lester to the Times, concerning copyright.

layed, English authors have themselves to b tarding it by unjust and intemperate abuse." A proposition often made to and rejected by the Jews, to transfer their Sabbath from the Saturday to the Sanday, has been agreed to by 700 of the Jewish population of Kongsberg.

offended a considerable body of its supporters by a haughty refusal to consent to any measure of reform; and the unfavorable state of things for France in Spain—the continued coolness with England—the woful state of the finances—have all counted against it.

The Mexican Consuls at Havre and Marseilles have protested against the right taken by the United States forces of substituting their own customs and laws for those of Mexico, and have nottied to French merchants that they must expect their property to be confiscated. They state, however, that they have not received positive orders from their Government to make such a protest, but they doubt not that it will be agreeable to it. The right assumed by the United States has given rise to some discussion in this country, and has created some alarm. But one of the principal newspapers endeavors to tranquilize the minds of the merchants trading with Mexico, by stating that they need not dread the seizure of their property on the conclusion of the war, for that the United States Government will certainly not neglect to introduce a clause in the treaty of peace anctioning their customs measures, and protecting the property of to introduce a clause in the fresty of peace sententioning heir customs measures, and protecting the property of those who have profited by them. Still the French Government is strongly urged to interfere in the matter, and, at least, to obtain a formal pledge from the Cabinet at Washington, that the interests of French merchants shall not be injured.

st Washington, that the interests of French merchants shall not be injured.

The Paris Bourse of Wednesday was the most cheerful that had occurred during some months. The weather, of which all the seconote spoke in enthusiastic terms, was beautiful. The promise of one of the most abundant harvests ever gathered; the rapid fall of prices an nounced from all the provincial corn markets; the hourly increasing amount of money in the Bank and in the Treasury; improved appearances in the political world, and consequently augmented confidence in the maintenance of peace abroad; the firmness of the London Stock Exchange; the rumored favorable view taken by Government of representations made by several of the railway companies; these circumstances, and others that we have not deemed it necessary to enumerate, produced a marked change for the better in the money market on this day.

In the Moniteur we find a royal ordinance regulating

would be created a senstor and nominated ambassador The Mexican privateer which captured the American

Pertugal.

pirate.

We have Lisbon news to the 19th ult. Hostilities were suspended since the Junta decided to reject the convention, and the farther instructions from England were anxiously expected. Our resident minister had assured the Covernment that no modification of the terms of the convention was now admissible, and that England was determined upon an effective armed intervention. Sa da Bandeira had sent a confidential aided camp to Lisbon, and there was symptoms of his coming over, with the bulk of his division, and acknowledging the Queen's authority. Col. Wyide had returned to Lisbon from Oporto. The Sidon was steamer had been sent to St. Ubes, with a French and Spanish officer likewise on board, to prevent, by remonstrance, a renewal of hostilities, should such a step be meditated.—Baron Renduffe, the new Portuguese convoy to Paris, asiled by this packet. The French frigste Bayonnais had arrived in the Tagus. Bread at Lisbon was again at famine prices.

We also we have the publish a protocol, signed by the re-

the prices.

Ve elsewhere publish a protocol, signed by the resentatives of Great Britain and France, and Spain. We elsewhere publish a protocol, agreed by the re-presentatives of Great Britain and France, and Spain, authorizing an armed intervention on behalf of the Queen of Portugal. According to accounts from Lis-bon to the 2dd uit. Sir H. Seymour's attempt to prevent farther hostilities had falled. Sa da Bandeira had posi-tively refused to accode to a renewal of the armistics which terminated on the Via, and had dispatched three was steamers from St. Ubes to Oporto for reinforce-ments. On this movement becoming known at Lisbon, her Majesty's ship America, and the steamer Polyphe-mus towarther with a Spanish frigate, left the Tagus her Majesty's ship America, and the steamer Polyphe-mus, together with a Spanish frigate, left the Tagus with sealed instructions; but the general understanding was, that their orders were to intercept the insurgent steamers, and prevent the accomplishment of the expe-dition on which they had been dispatched.

dition on which they had been dispatched.

A Berlin letter of the 19th ult. informs us, that the General Diet had just passed a vote with only three dissentients in favor of a project for the establishment of differential duties, as an encouragement to the mercantle navy, and has also declared in favor of a new augmentation of the duties on linen and cotton throad, with a stipulation for the remission of the duty in case of sciences them.

reexportation.
The Assembly of the States of Wiesbaden in their The Assembly of the States of viscosition and the proposition M. Zais, for an application to the Government to retablish the law on the press of the 5th May, 1814, and intervene with the Germanic Diet with a view to obtain the abolition of the censorship and a general law for

in the abolition of the censorsup and the regulation of the press.

A cabinet courier has been dispatched from Vienna for constantinople, bearing dispatches to the Austrian Amassador at the Porte; the result of which, it is said, as the the submission of the Greek Government to the constantinople of the con The emigration from this country to the entinues on a truly gigantic scale. It wi

Italy.

Disturbances have taken place at Leghorn on the publication of the decree relative to the press. The people cried, "Long live the Grand Duke!" and then went to the house of the Austrian Consul, and shouted - Death to the Austrians!" The Governor forbade the fete which had been projected for the 13th in honor of the Pope's birthday; but notwithstanding, the people assembled in crowds, and shouted, "Long live the Pope!" Long live Italy!" "Down with Austria." The dragoons had to be called out to disperse the assemblage.

The excellent liberal example of the great and good Pope is already beginning to be imitated by the princes of Italy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has accorded a certain measure of liberty to the press, for which he has

of Italy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has accorded a certain measure of liberty to the press for which he has received the blessings of the people. The King of Sardinia, it is said, intends to give a sort of constitution to his people; and the Grand Duke of Tuscany is believed to be inclined to do the same thing.

At the funeral of O'Connell, at Genoa, which was celebrated with great people, the United States' Consul appeared in his official costume, and the Consuls of all other nations, except England, were present.

A splendid fold was given to Mr. Cobden at Turin on the 24th uit. The largest apartment that could be had in the city was crowded to excess, and the whole passed off with the greatest spirit and good will.

A NOTHER GOOD DEED OF THE POPE.—On Wed-

ANOTHER GOOD DEED OF THE POPE -On Wed-ANOTHER GOOD DEED OF THE POPE.—On Wednesday, the 5th, being the feast of St Flux, whose best achievement (his bringing about the battle of Lepanto) once rescued the south of Europe, great doings were planned to honor the name in the person of its present possessor, who bids fair to effect a similar European recue. Hearing of these projects (for strict orders are issued to inform him of erery matter) our monarch at once intimated his wish that the wests of blue lights and Roman candles should be superseded by a general distribution of bread. To wish is to be obeyed. Sixty gentlemen met, immediately at the Doris palace, organized n met immediately at the Doria palace, organized maches for a common effort among the sillnent, and h member cheerfully climbed the rath's of the palaces tred him in quest of donations; 7,000 dollars were orthcoming, and 60 000 bread tickets put in cir-The remnant is kept to establish an infant [Daily News. Switzerland.

The democratic party of Geneva has just obtained a great triumph: the new redical constitution has been accepted by the people, by 5.547 votes, against 1,187. The vote has been received with every demonstration of Joy.

The Journal des Debuts publishes a letter from Athens of the 10th ult stating that both parties were ac-tively preparing for the electoral contest. M. Colett Athens of the 10th ult stating that both parties were actively preparing for the electoral contest. M Coletti had changed nearly the whole personnel of the administration, and appointed monarchs throughout the provinces on whose devotion he could implicitly rely. His enemies, on the other hand, were not idle. Their emissures traversed Pelopounesus and continental Greece, urging the people to refuse the psyment of the taxes, and enlisting men for an insurrectionary movement, which was to be headed by General Kniergi.

RECEPTION OF THE KING AND QUEEN.—(PATES, May 10.)—The King and Queen arrived here on the 7th ac-

sition party to the number of 3,500, went out to meet him, as also did the ministerial party, in number about 800. A quarrel arose between the two parties, and some dags were taken away from the ministerial party. One the oppositionists was stabled by a policeman, and a oody affray would have ensued, had not the command ant of the troops arrested the offender, and harangued the people. The King was met on his entry by about 500 people, when a petition was presented to him, praying for a reform in the administration of Government, and aclose adherence to the charter and the constitution. His Majesty received it, and promised to give an answer the next morning, which he did not. The next day the King received all the consular agents, but it was easily perceived that all his smiles and attentions were directed to the Austrian consul and French vice-consul.

Egynt.

Mohemet Ali returned to Alexandria at the end of last month, in order to spend the Summer there, as it is his wont to do, that town being cooler than any part of Egypt during the hot season. The Viceroy is again talking of his intended visit to Europe, but the execution of the project is still doubtful, and the large stamer which is at present being built in the arsenal, and which is said to be destined for the coaveyance of his highness, cannot be finished before next year.

The grain crops are magnificent; the harvest in Upper and Central Egypt had been got in by the end of April, and the wheat crop was being cut at Delta. Egypt will export near four million hectolitres of corn by the end of July.

end of July. India and China.

Since the sailing of the Hibernia on the 19th ult, we have had two Overland Mails, the first reached London on the 24th, and the latter on the 31st ult. By these arrivals our advices are from Bombay to May 1, Calcutta, April 23, Madras, April 24, and China, March 30. There is not any news of importance by either of these

mails.

The state of affairs in the Kingdom of Oude had been The state of affairs in the Kingdom of Oude had been very much disturbed. Ten thousand Hindoos had encamped around the capital, Lucknow, is consequence of the destruction, by order of the King, of two of their temples. The Governor-General had been appealed to for justice; but pending his decision, the present dispatch announces that hostilities had actually commenced. At Cashmere, Goolan's Hingh had established a monopoly of opium and tobacco. The humane interference of the English residents of Radipootana has brought about the discontinuance of the immolation of widows and the destruction of female children. Col. Outram has been appointed resident at Rerada.

the English residents of Radipootana has brought about the discontinuance of the immolation of wildows and the destruction of female children. Col. Outram has been appointed resident at Berada.

The collection for the relief of the suffering Scotch and Irish amounts to \$7523 in Western ladia alone. The natives have shown a deep interest in the calamity, and contributed liberally to the fund.

The latest intelligence from Hong Kong is to the 30th March. At Cauton the heat had been oppressive, and the residents were engaging houses for the Summer at Macao. It was said that Sir John Davis would proceed north in her Majesty's steamer Vulture, and that he would visit Pekin, having power to treat for the prevention of riots at Canton. After leaving Pekin he was to visit Japan, and endeavor to open a trade with that country.

Tanken Person and endeavor to open a trade with that country.

Turkey. SETTLEMENT OF THE QUARREL WITH GREECE.

It is asserted in Constantinople that the Greek cabinet had come to the determination of according the satis-faction demanded by the Porte, for the insult offered to M. Mussurus. The Russian war-steamer sent to the Firmus by M. d'Oustinoff, on the 25th of April, has not yet returned, nor have the Turkish government received any official announcement of the above intelligence. It is, however, generally supposed to be correct.

on the 7th May, the crops were all that could be sired. In the Lombardo Venetian provinces the app-ance of the crops was very good. In Bessarabia wheat promised well, though it was rather backs

Liverpool Cotton Market. Report for the week ending May 21.—A lively demand for export sprang up on Saturday, and gave promise of farther business on the same account, which has been realized. On that day the sales amounted to 2000 bales.

realized. On that day the sales amounted to 2000 bales, about one third being for exportation.

On Monday the demand was kept up with considerable spirit the sales being 7000, exporters again taking 2500 bales: the business no doubt would have been much larger had the holders met the demand more freely. All qualities of American were very saleable at an advance of id. per lb. on the quotations of Friday last.

an advance of id. per lb. on the quotations of Friday last.

The unfavorable accounts received from Manchester on Tuesday have somewhat checked the demand, and a slight reduction in prices has been made; but we close the week with the common and midding qualities of American fully id higher, and the better sort id; all other kinds steady, but without any change. 1850 American have been taken on speculation, and 6470 American, 500 Surats, and 550 Pernams for export. The sales for the week amount to 22,490 hales—Georgis Heli 4-Ce.

Another Report.—There has been a good demand throughout the week, especially for export, and the decition noticed on Friday last has been fully recovered. Speculators have taken 1830 American, and esporters 6470 American, 350 Pernambuco and 550 Surat. The sales for the week are 23,490 bales.—United Brokes.

Report for the Wask, cuding May 28.—Since out has

manufacturing districts, yet the trade have been down in great numbers, and have made their purchases with much confidence.

Speculators and exporters, following their example, have also each day been doing a large business, but the facilities for their operations are still very confied. Other descriptions of Cotton, as well as American, have partaken slightly in this advance: Suratz are id higher, Seatile and Eventian remaining very firm at last weak. we have received no farther accounts from America

We have received no farther accounts from America: the steamer, due to-morrow, is looked for with much interest. 10:300 American and 700 Surat have been taken on Speculation, and 3370 American, 80 Surat and 330 Pernams for Exports. Sales of the week, 39:000 bales.—George Hoila and Co.

Another Report.—The good demand noticed last week, particularly from Exporters, has continued throughout the present and much less has been offered; the pressure to sell has ceased, and prices have gradually advanced fully id per lb. for American, and id per lb. for Brazil and Surat; Egyptian has also been in more request. Speculators have taken 8300 American and 700 Surst, and exporters 3570 American, 330 Fernambuse, and 80 Surat. The sales of the week amount to 30,000 bales.—Datied Brokers.

Report from May 29 to June 3.—The market since Friday last has been more active and buoyant than for a week or two previous, but at the same time the transctions have been only to a limited extent. On the 28th ultimo about 4000 bales changed hands, of which 300 American were on speculation and 500 for export. On the 31st the sales were 8000 bales, including 2000 on Speculation and 1000 for export; prices advanced id above those current on the 28th.

The sales of the latinst were 5000 bales, including 600 American for export, and a similar quantity on speculation. On the 26th on the 28th of the 18th of 18t

American for export, and a similar quantity on specula tion. On the 2d, from 6000 to 7000 bales changed hands

uon. On the 2d, from 6000 to 7000 bales changed hands at attendy prices, but the market closed heavily. On the 3d, the market was quiet and rather duil, the trade buy-ing in small quantities for present wants. 3500 bales changed bands at the quotations of Friday last, which is 4d lower than had been realized in the earlier part of this week. [As the specific amount of sales, consumption, and ex-

ports are only made up on Friday, we are unable to give them in our Cotton table to a later date than May 28 ]

American Museum.—Splendid attractions at this fish tonshie place of recort this afternoon and this fish tonshie place of recort this afternoon and the sening. Major Edson, the wonderful it wing akeleton, may be seen at all hours, from to A. M. to to P. M. The O-phasas, to whose delightful singles so many thousands have this med, appear, together with the issighter-provoking Pete Morris, and the Chapman Famity. Also, will be exhibited the beautiful Panorama of the Fameral of Napoleon. This splendid representation must be seen to be appreciated. Performance at 34 and 84 o'clock, P. M. Business Notices

TO One of the Doctors in the New York Hospital has discovered that it is a perfect cure for dyspepsia. Extract from Dr. Goulding's Letter.

Extract from Dr. Goulding's Letter.

New York Feb 14, 1846.

Drax Doctor: I have been suffering upward of a year with dyspepsia; I had a distressing pain and feeling in my stomach about half an hour after breakfast, dinner and test. I have used a great many medicines for it, but without effect. You were kind enough to recommend me the genuine Baisam of Liverwort, prepared at 475 Bowery. I had no fath in any specific remedy, but must confess it relieved me—indeed the very first dose did. I take two spoonsful in a gless of sugar and water, and it has pleasant us if it was Madeira wine; by adding a little semon juke it keeps the bowels gently open. Thus, sir, I have discovered a radical cure for the worst of all feelingshove produced by dyspepsia. I ordered six hottles two weeks since. I wanted three for a fillend similarly afficied and equal ty be sen est. You may send at more est without it. I find there are a great many thus efficied, but no one before knew that a radical care for dyspeps was to be found in Dr. Tavlor's Baissan of Liverwo t. I have found it to earsem, and shall avalance for graveful to yet

LIGHT HAT! CLEAR HEAD!-KNOX, at 128 Fulton

st. has some beautiful light and siry Summer Hats, expressly adapted to the great summer object of "keep less depends upon the freedom and elasticity of the head. It therefore follows that Summer hate should be

as light and airy as possible, and that any man can make more money with one of Knox's than with any others -Try the experiment. el? TuTb&84 "Richelleu" Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.—J. Y Savage, 92 Fulton at, has the exclusive sale of thee Pens. They are sold at \$2 only, and rely on their seri out for popularity. Also, Gold Pens, from 75 cents to \$1 50,

silver case included. The trade supplied on the best terms Citizens and strangers, you can save twenty-five per cent, in Boots, Shoes and Galters, by purchasing then of Young & Jones, 4 Ann at near the Museum. French Boots only \$4.50. Cash sales and small profit, is the

true motto. Sands's Sansaparilla.—The mimerous unsoitcited testi monials from individuals of the highest respectability, show in the most conclusive and estimactory manner, the powerful agency this preparation possesses, in arresting and errol agency into preparation possesses, in arresting and curing diseases of the glandular and osseous systems. In its composition on which much of its activity and value depend, the most potent simples of the vegetable sing-dom are united, presenting a preparation differing exting in its character and operation from any other now in tea-Under its restoring influence, strength and vigor are im-parted to the exhausted system, and health succeeds dis

ease upon the same principle that Spring succeeds to Wis-ter and the earth is clothed in verdant beauty under the genial influence of refreshing showers. Its approval by Physicians and men of Science, and the uniform success which has marked its use, furnishes proof sufficient to cot vioce every candid and discriminating mind of its gree superiority and value.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton, corner of Williamst. 278 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, N. Yerk. Sold also by Dreggists generally throughout the United States. Price Si per houte or six bottles for Sb.

Be careful and get the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balasm of Wild Cherry. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOW LE, Boston, Mass For sale by A. B. & S. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Faimers, corner of William, agents of this city; also, at 20 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Beware of counterfelts.

M. Mussurus. The Russian war steamer sent to the Fireus by M. d'Oustinof, on the 25th of April, has not yet returned, nor have the Turkish government received any official announcement of the above intelligence. It is, however, generally supposed to be correct.

The Crops on the Continent.

Our readers will probably be pleased to see the following notices of the appearance of the crops in the south of Germany, and on the shores of the Mediterranean and the Black Ses, which we trunslate from letters received by the Journal of the Austrian Lloyd's and the Costrontors Triesting of the 15th and 16th uit.

Letters from Greece, of the 15th and 16th uit.

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As and Wellschia, speak very large. From Moldavia and Wellschia, speak very large. From Moldavia and Wellschia, speak very favorably of the appearance of the grain crops.

From the district of Verona, on the 13th May, give a very good account of the sppearance of the Rive. From Gallies, of any control of the spearance of the Wheat, but not so good a one of that of the Rive. From Gallies, of any control of the spearance of the Wheat, but not so good a one of that of the Rive. From Gallies, of any control of the spearance of the Wheat, but not so good a one of that of the Rive. From Gallies, of any control of the spearance of the Wheat, but not so good a one of that of the Rive. From Gallies, of any control of the spearance of the Wheat, but not so good a one of that of the Rive. From Gallies, of any control of the spearance of the Wheat, but not so good a one of that of the Rive. From Gallies of the spearance of the Wheat, but not so good a one of that of the Rive. From Gallies of the spearance of the Wheat, but not so good a one of that of the Rive. From Gallies of the spearance of the Rive. From Gallies

sion of the secret of the composition of our Vermifuge and that the article called S. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is